

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-9, 11-17, 19-20, and 22-23 are pending in this application, with claims 1, 8, and 15 being the only independent claims. Reconsideration of the above-identified application, as herein amended and in view of the following remarks, is respectfully requested.

Claim Amendments

Independent claims 1, 8, and 15 are each amended to recite that the cursor is continuously displayed. In the present application, the user always knows which part of the entire virtual view is currently displayed. This is disclosed, for example, at page 3, lines 27-29, of the application as originally filed.

Independent claims 1, 8, and 15 are further amended to recite that the location of the cursor and the part of the virtual view on the display are changed during the user scrolling actions in accordance with the determined relation. Support for this limitation is disclosed, for example, at page 6, lines 29-31.

Rejections of the Claims under 35 U.S.C. §§102 and 103

Claims 1-3, 6, 8-9, 13, 15-17, 19-20, and 22-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,786,897 (Takanashi).

Claims 5, 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over Takanashi in view of U.S. application No. 6,933,923 (Feinstein).

Takanashi fails to disclose “displaying continuously the cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device”, “determining continuously a relation between the cursor location on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view, the deviation of

the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view being proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view”, and “changing, in accordance with the determined relation, the location of the cursor and the part of the virtual view on the display during the user scrolling actions”, as expressly recited in independent claim 1.

Takanashi discloses a display screen control method for a display device having a logical screen larger in size than its physical screen. Figs. 1A-1D show a logical screen 4 with a window area 5 that is displayed on a screen 1. A cursor 8 appears in the window area 5. When a user wishes to view a different area of the logical screen 4, the user selects a jumpscroll-icon 3' and a rectangle 6 representing the entire logical screen 4 is displayed on the display screen 1 with window area 5 depicted as a rectangle 7 (see col. 1, lines 61 - col. 2, line 4 of Takanashi). The user moves the rectangle 7 to a new position 9 to view a window area 5' using the pointing device (col. 2, lines 4-11). The new window area 5' is displayed on screen 1 when the user selects the operation menu using the pointing device (col. 2, lines 11-14).

Takanashi addresses the problem of how a user can quickly jump from one area of the logical screen to another. Takanashi accomplishes this by implementing the jumpscroll mode of operation. In contrast, the present invention relates to navigating in the virtual view and facilitating scrolling. The present invention continuously shows while scrolling, by the cursor, the location of the current view within a larger virtual view.

The Examiner alleges that the cursor 8 of Takanashi corresponds to the claimed cursor. However, the cursor 8 of Takanashi does not reflect the position of the currently displayed window area 5, 5' within the logical screen. In fact, Figs. 1A and 1D show the cursor 8 in the same location for two different window areas 5, 5'.

The rectangle 7 is shown at a location within the logical screen 4 that corresponds with the location of the currently selected window area. However, rectangle 7 is not shown continuously. Instead, rectangle 7 is shown only in the jumpscroll mode.

Accordingly, Takanashi fails to disclose “displaying continuously the cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device”, “determining continuously a relation between the cursor location on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view, the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view being proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view”, as expressly recited in independent claim 1.

Takanashi also fails to disclose “changing, in accordance with the determined relation, the location of the cursor and the part of the virtual view on the display during the user scrolling actions”. In contrast, Takanashi discloses only that the user moves a rectangle 7 within a larger area representing the logical screen 4 and that the new area of the logical screen is only shown after the user selects the operation menu (see Figs. 1C-1D and col. 2, lines 4-14 of Takanashi).

For all of the above reasons, independent claim 1 is not anticipated by Takanashi. Furthermore, independent claim 1 is also allowable over Takanashi. As pointed out above, Takanashi solves a different problem (jumping quickly to different areas in the logical screen) than the present invention (facilitating navigation in the virtual view while scrolling). Accordingly, there is no motivation to modify Takanashi to meet the limitations of the claimed invention.

Independent claims 8 and 15 include limitations that are similar to the above limitations of independent claim 1. Accordingly, independent claims 8 and 15 should be allowable for the same reasons as is independent claim 1.

Dependent claims 2-3, 5-6, 9, 11-14, 16-17, 19-20, and 22-23 are allowable for at least the same reasons as are independent claims 1, 8, and 15, as well as for the additional recitations contained therein.

It is believed that no fees or charges are required at this time in connection with the present application. However, if any fees or charges are required at this time, they may be charged to our Patent and Trademark Office Deposit Account No. 03-2412.

Respectfully submitted,
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